#### THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

## Bombardment of the City Commenced.

Non-Combatants Flying for Safety.

THE ATTACK UPON FORT SUMTER

SOUTH SIDE OF THE FORT DEMOLISHED.

SUMTER MAKES NO RESPONSE.

EXPEDITION TO JAMES ISLAND.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE SITUATION.

Surrender of Charleston Demanded. Fort Sunter.

BEAUREGARD REFUSES

ANOTHER DEMAND ON SUNDAY.

### Twenty-Four Hours Given to Remove Women and Children.

NORFOLK, VA., Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1863. The Richmond Examiner of to-day has been GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. secived, containing Charleston dutes of the 24th, which

"Last night, at 12 c'clock, the enemy opened fire on

the city, firing fifteen 8-inch Parrott shells. Non-combatants are leaving the city in a continuous

By the arrival of the steam-transports Cumbria and America and the schr. Maxon Rogers at this pert, from Morris Island, we have dates to the 21st inst.

The bombardment still continued, and the south side of Sumter has been demolished almost to its base. Forts Wagner and Gregg and Cummings Point bat-

tery still replied at short intervals. The batteries on James Island had greatly annoyed the Union troops, and an expedition had been fitted

out to silence them. The ensuelties on the Union side were very small.

hal success in reducing all the fortifications on Morris Capt. Farren of the Maxon Rogers, reports, when he

ne in great earnest. The entire top as completely gone and every parapet gnn the 22d, in lat. 37 long. 74, a dismounted, most of which had fallen into the sea. orted that Fort Wagner would surrender

The steamer City of Richmond, Capt. Kelly, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday noon. Capt. Kelly reports having left off Charleston on Satur-

The flags of Sumter were shot away on Thursday and Priday last, and no reply made to our bombardment,

The whole of the south west side of Fort Samter was demolished, presenting nothing but a heap of rains.

No guns were being fired from the fort. On Friday morning nine breaches were observed in

Sumter by a spy-glass from the ships off Charleston. The siege was then progressing.

only about four per day. FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 24, 1863.

The flag-of-truce steamer New-York has arrived from City Point. She brings the latest Southern The Richmond Sensinel of the 24th inst., contains the

following highly important dispatch: CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863. The fire of the enemy's land batteries has been kept

up on Sumter, and more guns are disabled. There was only one casualty to-day. There was also a heavy fire kept up on Battery Wagper, both from the fleet and the land, and also upon Bat-

The casualties at Wagner were, one officer and for

Sunter and Morris Island, with a threat to shell Charleston in four hours from the delivery of the paper at Fort Wagner, was received, and returned at 7 o'clock

Gen. Beauregard, in his reply, charges inhumanity and violation of the laws of war against Gen. Gillmore, and affirms that if the offense be repeated, he will em-

ploy stringent measures of retaliation. Up to this time, the threat to shell the city has not

CHARLESTON, August 23, 1863. On Saturday, 604 shots were fired at Sumter, of which

The east wall is much scaled and battered in, and the

in. The gans are all dismounted. One private killed.
On Sunday the land batteries opened from south to

north, and the monitors from east to west, coming

The fire was very damaging. The east wall was cracked and breached, and the shot shell burst, wounding Lieut. Boylston seriously.

A shell burst, wounding Lieuts. Scanlan and Col. Rhett, Capt. Fleming and Lieuts. Scanlan and Fickling.

The fort is now a ruin. Col. Rhett is ordered, with

his brave garrison, to hold his out-post even as a forlorn tope, until he is relieved or the place taken. On Saturday, at Wagner, a Lieutenant and four men

of the siege train were wounded.

On Sunday the brave Col. Gaillard lost his life. It is said to-day that there are 23 vessels inside the bar, including the Ironsides and the Monitors, and

Chirteen more outside. Sunday giving notice that at 11 o'clock to morrow he would open fire on Charleston, and that in the menn

time non-combatants could go out of the city. CHATTANGOGA, Aug. 23, 1863. The Yankees commenced shelling the City of Chatta-

Rooga yexterday, without giving notice of their intention to do so. All is quiet to day.

A dispatch by the Independent Telegraph line on the bulletins down town, announces that Sumter had

strrendered, and that the batteries and the fleet were This purports to have come from the War DepartTroops acting as Provost Guards throughout, will be temporament. We print the story, only adding that when this rily attached to this division.

Beat. We print the story, only adding that when this rily attached to this division.

# New-York Tribune.



Vol. XXIII....No. 6,987.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

without delay. Till then, we can afford to wait. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1863. A private dispatch received here from Washagton says that the War Department has the announce

There is authority for stating that the War Depart ent at Washington has been in the receipt of no an nouncement of the fall of Sumter, and is in possession of no information other than the statements copied from

The steamer was being loaded with ammunition, and had received nearly her full load, when a negro carrying a percussion shell on board let it fall, causing an in-

The boat took fire and the fire communicated to the mmunition on board, blowing the steamer to pieces, Out of one hundred and sixty men on board, only

four are known to have escaped. The City of Madison was a large side-wheel steamer. owned by Capt. J. S. Neal of Madison, Indiana. She was worth about \$40,000.

LOSS OF THE U. S. BRIG BAIN-BRIDGE.

The Officers and Crew all Lost except One Colored Man.

The Captain of the brig South Boston arrived at Philadelphia on 23d inst., reports that on the evening of boat belonging to the U. S. 21st, during a violent gale, the Brig foundered with all fights hands on board except himself and the cook. The lat-ter went creay after being five hours in the boat and

The Bainbridge sailed from this port on Tuesday, the 8th inst., for Pert Royal. The following is a list of her

Thomas J. Dwyer, Acting Master, Commanding; G. Steb-bins, Etalen and Farentive Officer; E. Halls, Assistant Sor-geom, C. C. Waiden, Assistant Paymaster; John T. Hugher, Sailing Master; Edwin E. Drake, Enden; Ellia Smith, jr Raiph G. Hotekkiss, Benj, N. Hamlin, C. P. Moore, Master; Mater, Francis W. Conselvea, Paymaster's Clerk, S. Horade Smith, Surgeon's Silward.

OFF FOR CHARLESTON.

At 1 o'clock yesterday the Adams Express

MAYOR OPDYKE'S VETO.

Active Firemen, and Active Militin-Bestitute Families of Drafted Men to

The control of the co

whether he has a family or not, is a gross misappropriation of the public money. To give it whether he serves or not is an indirect attempt to nullify the act of Congress; and to give it to him, and not to his family, as they may need it from time to time, is a palpable evasion of the act of the Legislature mentioned in the title of your ordinance. That act, as its title imports, was intended to provide for the wants of the family at home while its head is absent in the field. To give the money to the soldier and not to his family—to one who is going hundreds of miles away from them—to one who may use it for other purposes or lose it in a day, is as foreign to the intention of the Legislature as it is unjust to those who pay the taxes and whose money is thus to be wested. have the news forwarded to them duly authenticated, THE \$3,000,000 EXEMPTION ORDINANCE.

mo information other than the statements copied from the Richmond papers received to-day at Fortress Montroe, and which are printed.—Et. True.]

The steamship Constitution, Capt. Wm. Greenman, also arrived at this port last evening from Hilton Head, which port she left on Saturday, August 22, at 7 a. m., and Charleston Bar at 54 p. m., consigned to United States Quartermaster. She left at anchor off Charleston Bar the United States steamer Brooklyn, with steam up, bound for New York, having on board the remains of Capt. George W. Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury, of the Monitor Lehigh, killed in the attack on Fort Sumter.

The bombardment was going on with great energy and the firing very rapid.

The last report from Morris Island was that Sumter had not responded to our guns for the last two days previous to the Constitution leaving Charleston.

Destitute Families of Drafted Men to be Carred for.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilment was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the following message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the message recently passed by the Common Council, providing for the exemption of drafted men:

MAYON'S OFFICE, New York, Aug. 24, 1863.

To the Honerable the Board of Councilment was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the following message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the message recently passed by the Common Council, providing for the exemption of drafted men:

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previous to the Constitution leaving Charleston.

Acting Master A. Smalley, of the United States steamer Molawk, came passenger in the Constitution from Hilton Head.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT VICKSBURG.

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TERRIBLE DISASTER AT VICKSBURG.

There are, it seems to me, two purposes having relation to the draft, and two only, for which money may be justly appropriated from the city treasury. One the procuring of substitutes for the city, and the other, the procuring of substitutes for the city treasury. One the procuring of substitutes for the city treasury. One the procuring of substitutes for the city treasury of rapina, aron and nurder metaly directing its function to the draft, and two only, for which money may be justly appropriated from the city treasury. One the procuring of substitutes for the city, and the other, the procuring of substitutes for the city treasury of the contract of the composition of an individual may seek to proceed to the recovery to the city, and the composition of an individual may seek to proceed to the recovery divided to the composition of an individual may seek to proceed to the recovery divided to the composition of the same principle upon which a principle.

The category of persons recessary to be retained I include the active members of the Fire Department, of the Police, and of the organized militian of the city, would not be safe for a single day, and nearly the same stems of the same principle upon which in may be said of the militianen, as our experience in the last menth proced. If any could not be safe for a single day, and nearly the same stems of the same principle upon which in the category of persons recessary to be retained I.

The category of persons recessary to be retained I.

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The category of persons recessary to be retained I.

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present ordinance must, of necessity, be suspended, we should all concur in the passage of an ordinance previding for the payment of substitution money for all ordinance previding for the payment of substitution money for all ordinance previding for the payment of substitution money for all ordinance previding for the payment of substitution money for all ordinance previding for the payment of substitution money for all ordinance previous of the people, and not as a deceptive placebe, then will the however deserving the individual may be rand however much his past services ought to be reason for procuring sold as it ought to have been applicable; but since the injunctions of our Constitution in this respect, have been flagrantly and persistently discregarded, it is not as a possible procuring the substitution of the propose constitution of the propose consti

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

CAPTURE OF FORT SUMTER.

ENGAGEMENT WITH FITZHUGH LEE.

Deserting Substitutes to be Shot.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1863. From your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac we have the following, dated

Headquarters Arms of the Potomac, }
Tuesday, August 25, 1862.
Cavalry pickets of the enemy called yesterday morn ing across the Rappahannock to those of our own army that Fort Sumter had been taken by us. This is a confirmation of the news received via Fortress Monroe by

Richmond papers of vesterday's date. A cavalry force under Fitzbugh Lee crossed the Rappahannock yesterday morning near Corbin's Neck, six miles below Fredericksburg, but were speedily routed by the brigade of Gen. Custis with a loss in prisoners burning of Lawrence, and there divided with squ of three engineer officers, and a number of privates yet forty and fifty, and scattered in various directiunspecified in killed and wounded before recrossing the troops were half an hour behind, and were also divided river. Our own loss is not yet reported. It is slightno officers injured.

A presentation will take place to-morrow at Warrenton, to Major-Gen. Sedgwick of a splendid horse, with accouterments and sword, and complete uniform. The Lawrence. gift is by the officers of the Second Division, Second Corps, once commanded by him,

The positions of the Rebel army are now somewhat

thus: Ewell lies near Orange Court-House, A. P. Hill
The total number of guerrillas killed, according to last near the Kapidan Station, Longstreet stretches from reports, is between 60 and 70. Our detachments are United States Ford to Fredericksburg, and pickets the still in pursuit. Rappahannock down to Port Royal.

Lee's headquarters lie about two miles beyond Orange Court-House, on the Gordonsville road. A large attendance is expected at the sword presen-

Privates G. Kuhn, John Foulacy, Charles Waller, John Reinraz, and Emile Sae of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, en listed as substitutes and guilty of station at Aubrey, six miles north of the place whe

art as having been relieved from his cavalry command, in gathering a part of the patrolling and scouting par and the appointment of Gen. Hood in his stead, lately ties, when the pursuit began from each station separate

The Draft in Massachusetts.

Two more of the substitutes sent from New-Bedford last week were arrested Wednesday afternoon at the camp on Long Island, near Boston, as deserters from New Tork regiments, and together with one previously arrested, were taken to New Tork. From one of these last birds the sum of \$180 was taken. Theethers had spent nearly all that the brokers had left them. The Morrester Spy says: "Several young men in this district, who were drafted and secured exemption by swearing and getting others to swear that they were the 'only support of indigent parents,' have reported again and paid the commutation. The second sober thought brought an mensy consciousness of the fact that they were not indispensable to anybody's support. We understand that there are others who are expected to take a similar course. The Board of Enrollment has their names."

all night in finding it. then that their names."

The Fall River New says that "E. Knapp Perry, of bottersville, Warren county, died at the U.S. Hotel, in liattaburg, last week. He was drafted from his place fresidence, and visited Flattaburg for the purpose of xemption. He was about consummating a marriage ngagement, and the intelligence of his being drafted so

THE PURSUIT OF QUANTRELL.

RE-CAPTURE OF GOODS AND HORSES.

Between 60 and 70 Guerrillas Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Aug. 24, 1863.

Gen. Ewing has not returned from the pursuit of Quantrell's Rebel force. It is estimated that he did not have over 300 men at Lawrence.

The Rebels disbanded at the head of Grand River, some going south, some north-east, and others

ing the Rebels. Continual skirmishing is going on. Lieut. Col. Lazzear, with two squadrons of the 1s with 100 guerrillas on Big Creek, near Harri Mo., killing five and capturing a considerable quan

of goods and horses taken from Lawrence. Thirty-one guerrillas have been killed as far as

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1863. The Union Merchants' Exchange passed a resolution to-day condoling with the citizens of Lawrence, and ap pointing a committee of ten to collect contribu the relief of the sufferers.

bushwhacking guerrillas, and giving permission to loya citizens to bear arms for their own protection, and to aid the troops if necessary.

KANSAS CITY, Tucsday, Aug. 25, 1863. Quantreli's force reached the headwaters of Grand River, Cass County, about noon on the day after the and continued the pursuit.

A detachment ordered from Lexington met part of the Rebel force near Pleasant Hill, killed seven, and recovered a considerable amount of the goods taken from

Maj. Thatcher overtook a company in Lafayette County and killed 30 of them.

It is ascertained that Quantrell's whole force con sisted of 300 selected men, who assembled from Lafayette, Saline, Clay, Johnson and the border of on Thursday at noon, at the head of Middle Fork, Gran River, 15 miles from the Kansas line, and on the day started for Kansas. Scouts brought word that afternoon to the militar

desertion, will be shot on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, they crossed the line, of their assembling in presence of the 5th Army Corps.

Twenty-two Rebel prisoners and deserters left for other scouts brought word to that effect. The River; and an hour after their entrance into Kans other scouts brought word to that effect. This infe tion was communicated at once to all the stations on th ing. They report continued disaffection and desertion border and to the district headquarters at Kansas City, 35 miles north of Aubrey.

A delay of three or four hours occurred at each statio

> ly, leaving a portion of the troops to watch the and endeavor to prevent Quantrell's return to Missourl. Quantrell's men told many persons before reaching Lawrence, that they were going there to destroy the town, but by some strange fatality the people along the route, who might easily have got word to Lawrence did not try. A messenger sent by Capt. Coleman to notify the people of Lawrence of Quantrell's approach

Quantrell obmined a supply of fresh horses at Law

when they reached him six miles south of Lawrence. halt and form in line of battle; but the soldiers could not force their jaded horses to gallop for a charge, broke his trail near Paoli, and our troops were delayed

No damage was done by Quantrell from the tir forces came up with him until he got out of Kansas. The pursuit was so close that he was compelled to aban den most of the horses he was leading, and the goods